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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

Arrest Under American Espionage Act.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 11.
An employee of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., has been arrested here, under the American Espionage Act. A letter home, criticising the Government, is reported to be the cause.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

Another Forceful Speech by Mr. Hughes.

London, July 10.

Addressing a large and representative meeting of the British Producers' Organisation in London, Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, again dwelt at great length on the absolute necessity of the British Empire organising industrially and economically if it wished to maintain its position after the war. He said to win the war without being prepared to meet the immediate post-war conditions would mean that we should clasp empty husks. Political independence and the trappings of greatness would remain for a season, but without economic greatness degeneracy would begin. How could this mighty Empire hold together in the future save by numerous virile populations united by ties of self-interest, as well as of race and common ideals, and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity? Upon the conditions which guaranteed a profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour at good wages and under good conditions; upon the development of land and other primary resources, the greatness, nay, the very existence of the Empire and every part of it, absolutely rested. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Hughes proceeded to argue that Britain's pre-war economic policy was one of negation, and, judged by results, it did not pay. In this matter of life and death, things were allowed to take their course. No other nation acted thus. He showed how Germany's share in world trade grew by leaps and bounds. As an example, fifty years ago, Britain produced roughly five times more iron and two-and-a-quarter times more steel than Germany. In 1919, Germany produced twice as much iron and two-and-a-half times as much steel as Britain. Moreover, many of the best rooms in the Empire's industrial mansions were occupied by Germans. Germany's peaceful penetration had honeycombed Britain's industrial life, so that Britain traded not entirely for her own advantage but also for Germany's. After the inferno the world was passing through, could it be maintained even by those who before the war thought that Britain's economic policy was the best policy that that policy will suit post-war conditions? "In the new economic environment after the war if we are not adequately equipped we shall surely perish." (Hear, hear). Mr. Hughes pointed out that few realised what would be the position after the war. Britain's war indebtedness had already reached eight thousand billions sterling; add to this interest on this stupendous sum, many millions annually for pensions, huge sums for repatriation, vocational education for disabled soldiers and many other financial responsibilities, and it would be realised that we were in for a pretty bad time, for remember all these were new burdens to be added to pre-war burdens and would have to be met out of wealth produced after the war. Hence it was obvious we must produce more per unit of labour and per pound of capital invested than ever. Neither eloquence nor resolutions can solve this problem. Of course, you can die or quit, which amounts to the same thing, but if you want to live you must act promptly. The more you look at the terrific problem, the more appalling it appears. You want to forget it and believe somehow that you will muddle through, but at the back of your mind you know that it cannot be side-stepped." Mr. Hughes, continuing, re-emphasised that the only way to deal with the problem was to organise every industry so that each fitted into the other like the cogs of a machine and formed part of a great national organisation. The co-operation of organised Labour was absolutely necessary. A fundamental fact was that more wealth must be produced. Some people still wanted to take the German brother by the hand after the war, although it was the hand that was stained by the blood of innocents. Those people spoke of internationalism and still wanted an open policy. "So do the Germans, but it is the open door for Germany, not for the British Empire." (Hear, hear). Mr. Hughes referred sarcastically to those who, after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and all that had happened since in Russia, cry out in horror when someone in the interests of our own self-preservation urges necessary national and industrial measures. It does not begin or end with tariff reform. Every industry must be dealt with as circumstances demanded. If a duty was necessary, why not have it? Why not deal with this question non-politically on its merits? It was a national and Imperial non-party question, and, a business question. The British Government has already the nuclei of complementary organisation as far as raw materials are concerned. Mr. Hughes said: "What is wanted for coordination of these nuclei, and organisation of industry generally, is an immediate declaration of the Government's economic policy and the appointment of someone clothed in the necessary authority to begin without delay to organise for peace." (Cheers).

FROM THE SKIES.

The Belgian Royal Visit to England.

London, July 10.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, visiting their Majesties on the occasion of their silver wedding, crossed the Channel in separate seaplanes. Lord Curzon, speaking at to-day's Belgian concert at the Albert Hall, at which the Belgian King and Queen and their British Majesties were present, said the former were the first King and Queen ever to descend on our coasts from the skies.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN AFRICA.

London, July 10.

Benter's correspondent at Johannesburg, referring to General Botha's statement regarding enemy intrigues in South Africa, says three alleged international Socialists, of whom one is an ex-member of the Transvaal Provincial Council, have been arrested. Bail has been refused. The crisis has started.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION.

A Sensation in the Reichstag.

London, July 10.

A message from Copenhagen says that the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann caused a sensation in the Reichstag, where it was announced on von Kuehlmann's return from Headquarters. The Centre Leader, Herr von Goerke, proposed the postponement of the sitting in order to enable the parties to discuss the situation, owing to the Socialists declaring they would not vote for the new War Loan unless Admiral von Hintze declared his policy. Socialists are greatly dissatisfied at the appointment of Admiral von Hintze.

Von Hintze Appointed.

London, July 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a telegram from Berlin confirms that Admiral von Hintze has succeeded Baron von Kuehlmann as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Future Possibilities.

London, July 10.

The Press both of London and Paris, assuming the correctness of the report regarding the resignation of Baron von Kuehlmann, is of opinion that it constitutes a triumph for the Pan-Germans and is likely to be followed by stronger measures against Russia, especially after the assassination of Count Mirbach, and also possibly by a supreme effort in France or Italy soon. Admiral von Hintze, who is mentioned as his successor, is described as one of the most notorious intriguers and adventurers in the German Diplomatic Service. He was Ambassador at Peking but owing to various scandals he was recalled. He was in Mexico when the war broke out but managed to return to Germany in the guise of an Englishman. Then he returned to China, crossing the Pacific as a super-cargo in a Scandinavian tramp.

A Hitch.

London, July 10.

Apparently there is some hitch regarding Baron von Kuehlmann's successor. A later official Berlin message states that Admiral von Hintze is mentioned as successor, but a final decision has not yet been made.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Aircraft Busy.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Enemy aircraft is active on the northern part of the front. Ten enemy machines were destroyed and one was driven down uncontrollable. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs over the line. We also dropped two tons of bombs on Lille Junction and one-and-a-half tons on Bruges Docks. Three British machines are missing. During the night we dropped three tons of bombs on enemy railways and camps. All our machines returned.

A British Success.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports a successful minor operation on the night of the 9th instant at Mericq, in which we captured nine machine guns and two trench mortars and a number of prisoners.

German Admissions.

London, July 10.

A wireless German official message states that strong French forces advanced several times and established themselves to the west of Auchan and to the north of Longpont.

THE ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

Progress on Eighty-Mile Front.

London, July 11.

It is pointed out that the important advance of the French and Italians in Southern Albania, on an eighty-mile front, between the sea and Lake Ohrid, is the climax to the pressure steadily exercised during the past two months. The French and Italians since the spring have pushed their way northward twenty miles and are now advancing in considerable strength and substantially progressing in a mountainous and roadless region. British monitors are co-operating with the Italians on the coastal sector, where the Italians are already twenty miles north of Avlona, apparently aiming at Durazzo.

Still Advancing.

London, July 10.

An Italian official message states:—Having reached a point west of the Lower and Middle Semani and extended east in occupation of heights at the head of Tomarica, our troops are advancing and repulsing the enemy at the centre and astride the Osum.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN FLOODS.

Terrible Conditions Prevailing.

London, July 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the Vienna newspapers give further details of the heavy and continuous rains and serious floods in Austria and South Germany. Houses and bridges have been destroyed at Salzkammergut, while the Danube at Vienna has reached its highest level for the past thirty years and is still rising. Vienna during the week end has been without meat and horseflesh has been sold at famine prices. The newspapers state that Austria has lost over half of the country's livestock.

A GALLANT CHAPLAIN.

London, July 10.

Four new recipients of the Victoria Cross include the Chaplain, the Rev. Theodore Bayley Hardy, D.S.O., M.C., who is over fifty years of age, and "who displayed marvellous energy and endurance which would be remarkable even in a very much younger man." Three incidents are cited showing how he tended to an incapacitated officer and men during actions, notwithstanding the fact that he was exposed to the most dangerous conditions, including very close enemy artillery fire.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Aviation Losses.

London, July 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: There is nothing to report. Seven German machines were destroyed and six driven down uncontrollable. Four British are missing. We dropped nineteen tons of bombs principally on rail-connections at Roulers, Tournai and Wavrin, on dumps at Waremme, and Bac St. Maur. Practically no flying was possible on the night of July 8.

Lies Slightly Advanced.

London, July 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed local attacks eastward of Villers Bretonneux. The enemy's guns developed considerable activity from Villers Bretonneux to the Ancre. We drove off raiders southward of Bucquoy and slightly advanced the line in the neighbourhood of Merri.

French Capture.

London, July 10.

A French communiqué states: South of the Aisne an enemy counter-attack against the positions we carried in the region of Chavigny Farm failed. We prisoners 530 in this morning's attack west of Antheuil, and captured thirty machine-guns.

It is semi-officially stated that since June 15 the French in local operations have captured 5,400 prisoners, including 60 officers.

A French communiqué reports: There is reciprocal artillerying north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne in the region of Chavigny Farm. We carried out several coups-de-main in Champagne and took prisoners. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons set afire on July 8.

BITTER FIGHTING IN MOSCOW.

Amsterdam, July 10.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that a member of the Bolshevik Government has taken up quarters in the German Legation at Moscow with a view to ensuring the safety of the personnel of the Embassy.

A Berlin message says: The Government has recalled the German Ambassador at Kiev. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that street fighting with the greatest bitterness is continuing at Moscow. Revolutionaries barricaded the Imperial Theatre, mounted machine-guns at all the windows and fired on the Bolshevik troops.

The German newspapers report an outbreak of cholera in southern Ukraine and northern Bessarabia, which is spreading to Hungary.

BRITISH SUBMARINE DAMAGED.

London, July 9.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine while patrolling off the East Coast was attacked on the afternoon of July 7 by five enemy seaplanes with bombs and machine-guns. The submarine suffered only slight damage and was towed back to harbour by another submarine. An officer and five men were killed.

ATTACKS ON ENEMY AERODROMES.

London, July 9.

The Air Ministry announces that aeroplanes on July 8 successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome. Bombs were observed to burst on sheds and hangars. On the night of July 8 the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked with good results. Two hangars were reported to be on fire. Trains and search-lights were attacked from low altitude. All the British machines returned safely.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

London, July 11.

The "Observer" says: The policy of a bold but balanced reform of the Indian Government now revealed is a great project of timely and creative statesmanship in its succession to our best achievements in harmonising the Empire and Liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated, but emerging still greater from the war.

THE PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

London, July 10.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the House of Commons at a dinner given in honour of Dr. Jowett on his return from America said he was more confident to-day than he had ever been of the issue of the war, one reason being the appearance of the American troops he saw in France.

PROFESSORSHIP OF AVIATION.

London, July 10.

Sir Basil Zaharoff has been given £25,000 to establish a professorship of aviation in London.

SIBERIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

London, July 10.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, writing on July 4, says:—The "Asahi" correspondent at Vladivostok says a Provisional Government of Siberia has been established in Vladivostok. It intends to summon the Constituent Assembly. Its programme includes the liberation of Siberia from Bolsheviks, the avoidance of foreign intervention, universal suffrage, the establishment of provincial councils and labour bureaux, the distribution of land and the continuance of the war against the Central Powers.

JEWS EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

Stockholm, July 10.

According to the Jewish Press Bureau the Finnish Government has ordered the expulsion of the Jews before September 30 and instructed the communities to refuse them food thereafter. The only exemptions will be a few who fought in the ranks of the White Guards.

(Continued on page 6.)

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph")

Sir,—A my telegram to the King and Queen, sent in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, seems to have given rise to a good deal of misunderstanding, it is perhaps well to explain that the telegram was despatched hurriedly at mid-day, on the day of the Anniversary, and when there was no longer time for consultation if it was to get Home in reasonable time for the celebration.

I sincerely regret that was not worded: "members of the Hongkong Club and the British Community". The hurry in which it was despatched in these days of severe strain on one's time and the fact that I happened to be Chairman of the Club and President of the St. George's Society this year must be my apology for tactlessly omitting the older Society of "St. Andrews", or, in fact, distinguishing between any loyal British subjects.

I can say no more than that there was not the slightest intention on my part to wound the feelings of any loyal patriot and only the thought of rushing off to say "Good-bye" and the fact that I was too late. Had I thought of it earlier, I should naturally have consulted all the Societies with a view to a joint telegram.

Yours etc.
P.H. HOLYOAK.

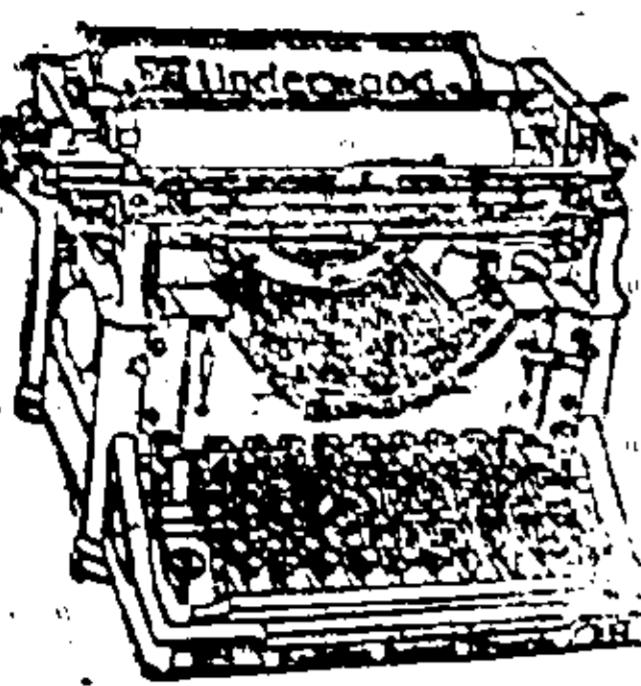
Hongkong July 12, 1918.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

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NOTICES.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hankow Scottish.
The Hankow British Municipal Council have not fallen in with the proposal that the Scottish members of the local volunteers should wear kilts.

KILLED IN ACTION.

News was received by the last mail that 2nd Lieut. H. H. Kay Robinson was killed in action in France, on March 26, while acting as captain and gallantly leading his men. Lieut. Robinson left Rongam Estate, Johore, on leave for six months in January, 1917, and on arriving home joined up at once and was soon sent to France. He was a big, fine fellow and was well-known as a hurdler both in Singapore and the F.M.S. His mother, writing to friends, says his party was wiped out by machine-guns.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The Department of Statistics has collected the latest statistical facts relating to Indian education to show the progress that has been made during the quinquennium ending 1916-17 and especially the main facts connected with the growth of school, college, and schools, the statistics of examinations, and the all important question of expenditure on education. The war, as in England and in Japan, has brought about an increase in the strength and in the stability of educational policy.

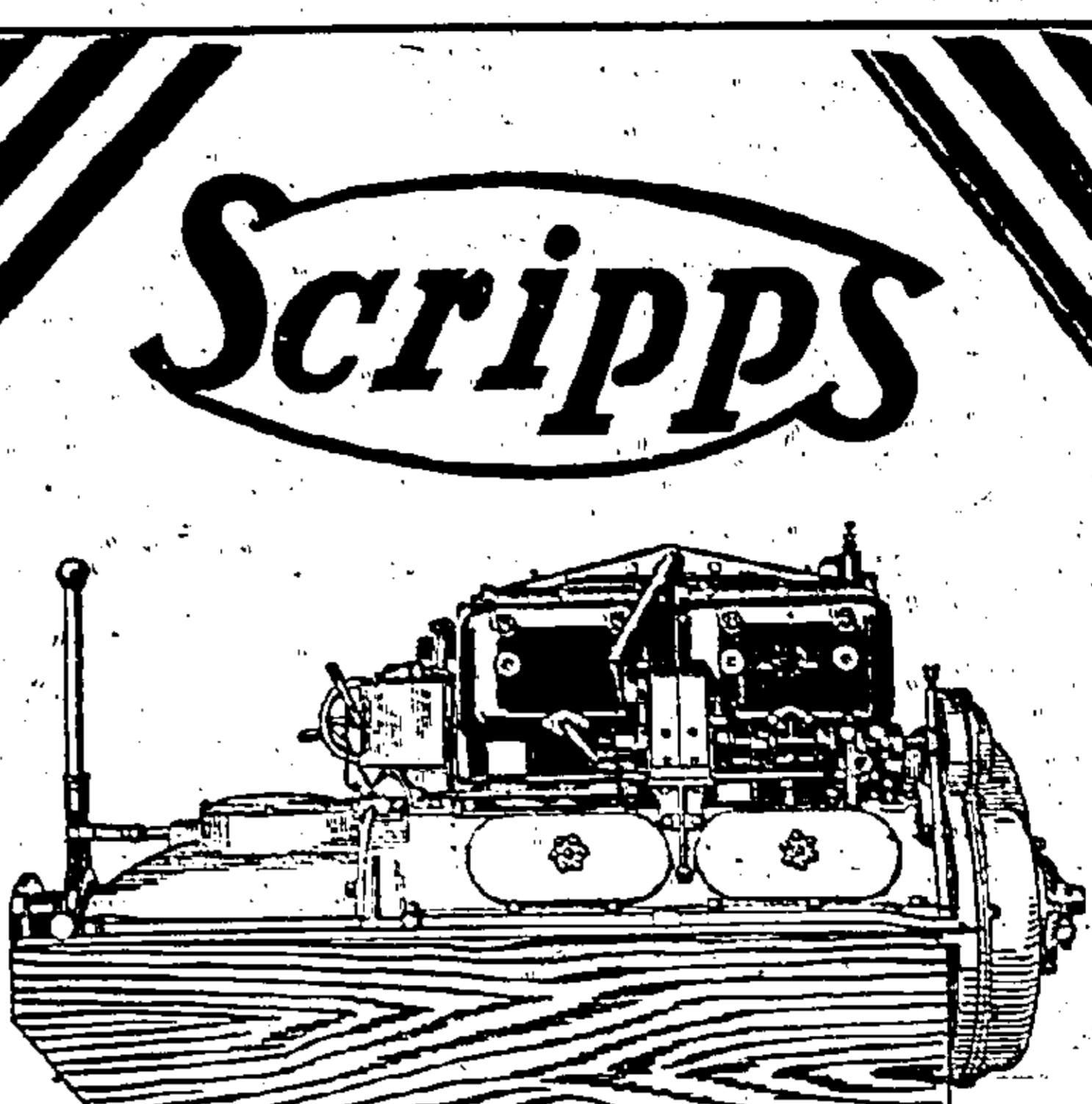
Although the war has prevented the large development that was hoped for, progress of a very definite nature has been effected notwithstanding the general coolings in some quarters to the contrary. Educational effort, in other words, has been continuous, and the Government of India have entertained such strong views about the need of a greater outlay upon education that reduction in a large way was not, and could not be, contemplated. The statistics are an interesting reflection of these facts and they serve to show how the war has quickened men's thinking in regard to education.

A Gallant Officer's Death.

The death in action of Second Lieutenant Owen Watkin Wynne Hardinge Meredith, B. F. C., the only child of the late Venerable Thomas Meredith, late vicar of Singapore, and of Mrs. Meredith, of Park road, Leamington, has already been reported. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge University. He distinguished himself in all mechanical examinations in London, and was an excellent shot when going through his course of gunnery. At an aerodrome in England he made a record for high flying. He obtained his wings in July, 1917, and went out to the Front in October, 1917. He was reported missing on November 20, 1917, near Cambrai, and is now known to have been killed in action on that date, aged 24. His squadron commander writes:—"His loss is much felt by us all; he was very popular, he was a gallant officer, and a fearless pilot, and died a death which cannot but be a source of pride to all who were connected with him."

The Late Mr. D. G. Campbell.

The deepest regret was felt in Singapore and Johore yesterday (says the Singapore Free Press of June 26) at the news of the death of M. Douglas Graham Campbell, of the F.M.S. Civil Service, General Adviser to His Highness the Sultan of Johore. For only a week or so had Mr. Campbell been out of health, suffering from low fever, but his condition became gradually worse, and on Sunday he was brought to the General Hospital in Singapore, a more serious ailment manifesting itself, and from this he died at 1.30 a.m. yesterday. Mr. Campbell leaves a widow and two young daughters, resident at Home, at Camberley, to whom the news of his sudden death will be a grievous blow. Mrs. Campbell is a daughter of the late Mr. O. E. Spooner, C.M.G., who was general manager of the F.M.S. Railways. A sister of Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Voules, wife of the Solicitor General, died last year. Amongst other activities, the deceased gentleman was a keen Volunteer, and he was Major of the Johore European Volunteer Corps. Mr. Campbell was 42 years of age and came out to Singapore in 1893 as a surveyor.



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BUDGET OF FRENCH LITERATURE, 1917

BUDGET OF FRENCH LITERATURE, 1917</div

GENERAL NEWS.

Big Bangkok Lottery.
There is talk of a million tical lottery to be run by the New War Aid Association, Bangkok, the preliminary arrangements for which were being made by the Patriotic League, before it was decided to close the local branch of the League. *Bangkok Times.*

The Attack on Kwangtung.
Owing to the decision of the Government to attack Kwangtung from three different directions, the wealthy people and the gentry, living in bordering towns in Kiangsi and in other places affected, have become alarmed. Refugees from Kiangsi are arriving in Shanghai daily in increasing numbers. Merchants are settling their accounts prematurely in anticipation of troublous times, says the *N. C. Daily News* the 4th instant.

An Artistic Catalogue.
Copies of Mr. Seikichi Kurokawa's illustrated catalogue of writings and paintings by the Chinese Emperors, Empresses and Princes dating from the Tang Dynasty to the end of the Ching Dynasty, have been presented to the Emperor and Empress of Japan, H.I.H. the Crown Prince, several other Princes of the Blood and to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who received Mr. Kurokawa. Arrangements are also being made to present a copy to King George.

A Believer in Suttee.
The Rev. S. Abraham, of Kuala Lumpur, (says the *Malay Mail*), has received from Jaffna news of the death of his nephew, Mr. P. Kandiah Pillai, manager of the Hindu Organ of Jaffna, and the suicide of his wife immediately afterwards, she putting kerosene oil on her clothes and applying fire. The bodies were cremated together the next day. Both the wife and husband were very staunch in their Hindu faith, the wife apparently retaining her belief in the doctrine of suttee.

America and Rubber.
The various rubber companies on the east coast of Sumatra are about to draw the attention of the United States Consulate in Batavia to the probability that the U.S. Government may shortly prohibit the import of rubber coming from estates which employ Germans in their services. The steamship companies are already in possession of a list of companies who come within the said definition. If the U.S. Government agree to the suggestion, many estates will be compelled to dismiss the Germans.

A Famous Stallion.
The thoroughbred stallion Orby, by Orme-Rhode B., the property of Mr. Richard Croker, has died at Glencarn, County Dublin. He failed to score as a two-year-old, but in 1907 he won the English Derby, the Irish Derby, the Earl of Soton's Plate at Liverpool, and the Baldyke Plate. Orby did not run after his second season, but at the stud he sired several good winners, including Dismas, winner of the One Thousand Guineas last year; Dradumens, Kempton Jubilee, 1915; Eos, Cambridgeshire, 1916, and Flying Orb, Portland Plate, 1914.

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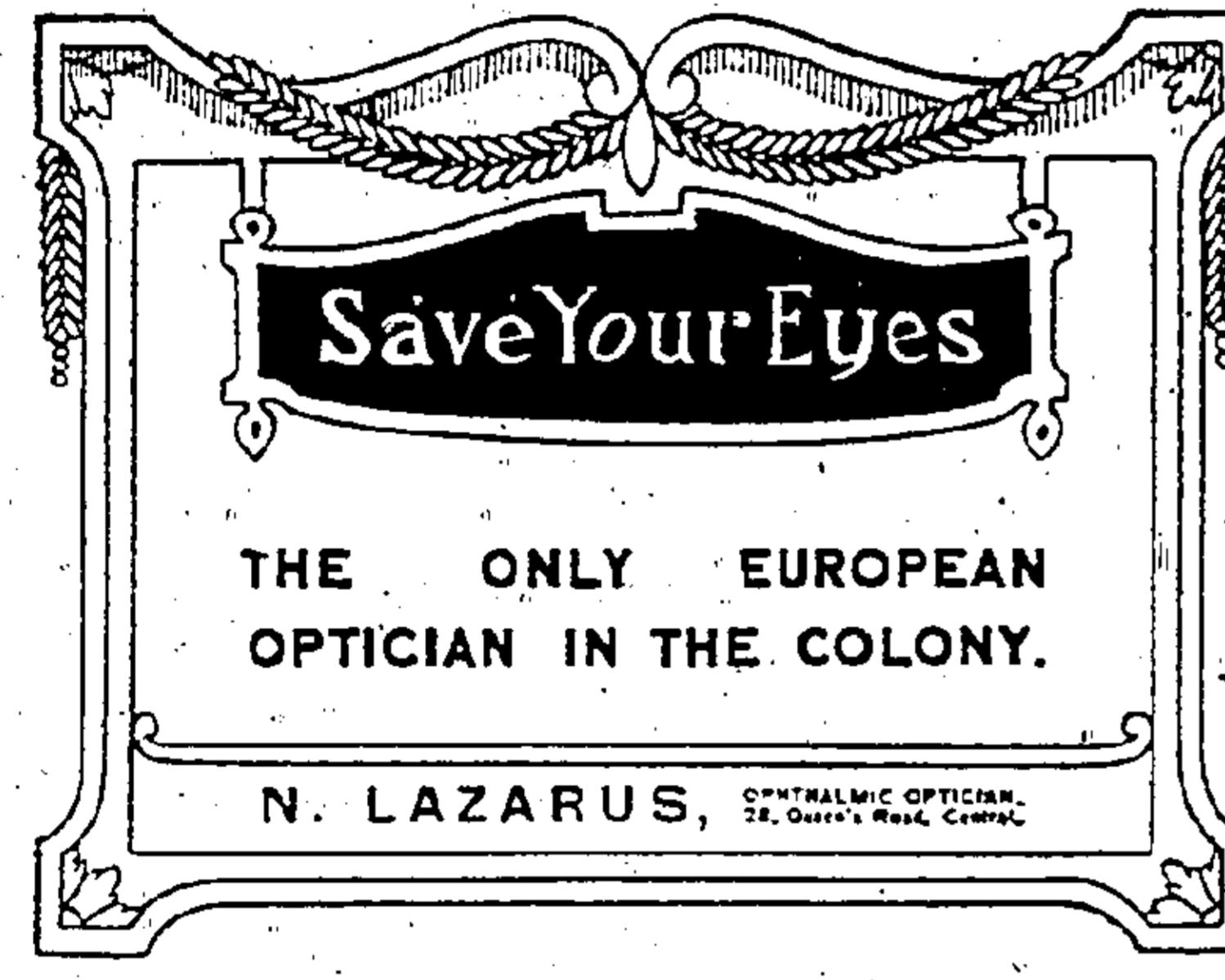
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WILL SAIL FROM
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New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers, Comfort, Safety.

For further information regarding this service apply to: O. H. RITTER, Agent, Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

GENERAL NEWS.

Circus Train Wrecked.
A circus train was wrecked on the Michigan Central Railroad near Hammond, Indiana, on June 21. Gaudily painted cars caught fire, burning many passengers. It is estimated 50 persons were killed and 145 injured.

New Zealand's Rabbit Pest.

As a fair illustration of the rabbit pest in certain portions of New Zealand, and especially in the drier sections of the South Island, it is stated that on an estate lately taken over by the New Zealand Government comprising 12,448 acres of fresh land and a pastoral run of 19,250 acres there were killed or captured about 120,000 rabbits in order to clear up the property so as to make it suitable for the location of returned soldiers.

A Rich Prize at Hailea.

Harbin, June 25.—Col. Simionov's deputy at Hailea has seized Rs. 1,000,000 worth of cowhides, said to be the property of the largest tannery in Petrograd. The godown man has been detained. The goods had been stored for several months because shipment was unsafe. The deputy excuses the seizure on the ground that the hides are German owned.

The defendants denied the negligence. The jury found negligence on both sides, and the plaintiffs now appealed. The Court ordered a new trial to be held.

DIAMONDS IN IRON.

Possibility of Gems by Manufacture.

Real diamonds, artificially made, were shown recently at the Institute of Civil Engineers, where Sir Charles Parsons, of turbine fame, read a paper on experiments which showed that diamonds exist in iron.

The diamonds were few and small, and it was stated that they were produced at enormous cost compared with Bond-street prices for South African diamonds. Only the resources of the largest engineering works in the world made the experiments possible.

It is believed that with the advance of chemistry and electrical engineering it may one day be cheaper to make diamonds than dig for them.

Sir Charles Parsons showed that diamonds exist in iron in the proportion of one in 20,000 parts of weight, compared with one in 5,400,000 in the blue clay, which is the average yield of the De Beers mines.

Diamonds in variable quantity, he added, might be produced at a pressure equal to that exerted two miles below the earth's surface, a heat of about 700 degrees Centigrade and comparatively moderate pressure being essentials in the process. He demonstrated that the fundamental matter in diamond manufacture is the concentration of gases.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply—Box 420, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57, The Peak.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. "ABERTHOLWYN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Building.

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WANTED—To employ an ASSAYER. Apply to Box 1402 (for 2 weeks) c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—Nicely FURNISHED FLAT of 3 or 4 rooms, with all conveniences. Reply stating terms etc. to Box 1406 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at King Edward Hotel, room 41, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Philippine HAND MADE EMBROIDERIES, Pearline dresses and Blouse fronts, Ladies', Children's, and Infants' lingerie. Made up blouses and children's dresses a SPECIALITY. Latest styles and original designs. Lady just arrived from Manila, selling at very cheap prices.

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Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work
BY ENLISTING THE
DALTON ADDING, LISTING AND CALCULATING MACHINE
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G. MOUSSON,
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VAFIADIS'**EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

Imperial Bouquet per	100	55.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

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A NEW SELECTION OF

BARLING'S

BRIAR PIPES
LONDON MADE.

JUST ARRIVED**BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.****MOTHERS**

Take no chances with Baby's food.
Use this Food as it's absolutely safe.



HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS STANDING.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

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A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION." Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished Professors of Tropical Medicine. INSTANTLY ALLOYS IRRITATION AND CURES AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

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We beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certified Massagers, have this day formed the above

Massage Association:

Mr. U. SUGA & Mr. I. HONDA

Mr. A. SUGA & Mrs. S. HONDA

54 Queen's Road Central.

WATSON'S PULVOSMIDROSIS. AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER.

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

In tins 50 cts. each.

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TELEPHONE 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Islandone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

SIBERIA'S FUTURE.

Yesterday we made a few brief comments on the situation in Siberia, caused by the growing power of the reorganized Czechoslovak forces. We return to the subject on account of the fact that a telegram since to hand reveals an even more important development than any which has yet transpired, being no less than the establishment of a Provisional Government at Vladivostok and the announcement of its general programme. Matters have thus speedily come to a head, and though it is as yet early in the day to forecast what the likely attitude of foreign Powers will be to the newly-created administration, the circumstances seem to warrant the view that the opposition to the Bolsheviks is now taking on a more practical and ordered form. It is evident, at any rate, that the new element in Siberia is taking itself seriously and is prepared to assume responsibilities which the securing of the upper hand carries with it.

The future of Siberia is a matter of the greatest moment to the Allies in particular, and on its fate much of the future of Russia will also depend. Its geographical situation makes it occupy a peculiarly important position vis-a-vis China and the Far East generally, while by reason of its immense unexploited riches we can well understand Germany's anxiety to get a foothold on its territory. The conquest of Siberia by the enemy would therefore be a serious blow to Allied interests in general, and it is that fact which explains the constant urging which have been made in favour of Japanese intervention on behalf of the Entente Powers and of Russia as well. Why Japan has not yet stepped in, it would be difficult to say. Many reasons have been given, but none of them has appeared to fully explain the point; so for the moment we must accept the situation as it is, feeling that if a vital necessity does arise, the way will be made open for the only one of our Allies in a position to render effective help in this respect. Turning to the programme of the new Government, we see that the liberation of Siberia from Bolshevik assumption is placed in the forefront of the new statement of policy, and that is only a natural stand in view of all the circumstances. The next item is given as the "avoidance of foreign intervention," though what that phrase precisely conveys it would be difficult to hazard a guess. It means that the new Government is opposed to foreign assistance, than the declaration is, in our opinion, a regrettable one, incidentally, it must not be overlooked that the Allies have materially helped in wresting Vladivostok itself from the misguided Bolsheviks. What is much more to the point, however, is that the Allied Powers are wholly disinterested in their desire to assist Russia in general and Siberia in particular. They have no such ideas of conquest as the Germans; they merely want to bring about an era of concord and harmony; and the Czechoslovaks must know that anything that they do will be to the interests of those who are seeking freedom from oppression. In this instance, as in all others where the fate of small nations is concerned, fair play may be expected from the Allies.

Of the other items in the new Siberian Government programme, none is more significant than the determination to continue the war against the Central Powers. In that fact, the leaders of the new Administration reveal a level-headedness which contrasts with the visionary ideas of those who think that safety can be attained without risking a dangerous and insidious foe. Here we have at any rate a remnant of the people who realize what Prussianism stands for and who are determined to set all their strength against its influence. Siberia, like Russia as a whole, is at the parting of the ways. She can win for herself a big future, and if the latest turn in the events helps towards that end, then it must assuredly be most heartily welcomed.

Another Change.

Germany is once again having trouble in high quarters, for one of yesterday's telegrams announced the fact that the Kaiser had accepted the resignation of the Foreign Secretary, Baron von Kneiblmann. The development is not surprising, as there could be no greater contrast in viewpoint than the policies of the All Highest and the now replaced Foreign Secretary. The former is all for "Blood and Iron," with which, plus the assistance of the Kaiser's very own God, he believes victory can be won for the Germans. Baron von Kneiblmann, however, has recently had to concede the impossibility of a German military victory. His disappearance from office is therefore not altogether to be marvelled at. Even a worm will turn, and the Foreign Secretary appears to have had enough of the Kaiser's bombast concerning the final triumph of German arms. An interesting point is that Admiral von Hinze, the notorious former Ambassador in China, is mentioned for the vacant post. Well, if a knowledge of intrigue in foreign lands is any qualification for the position, von Hinze is no doubt the right man for the billet. He is a Hun of the Huns and should prove a veritable soulmate for the Kaiser. We in the East know his record, and though we cannot bring ourselves to compliment the German people or the new Minister, we have no doubt that he will in every respect meet the great Wilhelm's ideal of what such a man should be.

Great Britain's Economic Policy.
The Hon. Mr. Hughes, Australia's energetic Prime Minister, in his statement regarding Great Britain's economic policy, has taken the best course towards effecting those drastic changes which it is universally admitted are necessary. He points out ruthlessly how our pre-war economic policy was one of negation and that judged by results "it did not pay." This is tantamount to saying that we were heading towards bankruptcy. As in the case of ordinary commercial concerns, so in the case of States, it must be shown that they are progressing, otherwise the only rational conclusion to come to is that they are likely to end in disaster. Mr. Hughes does not mince matters. He contrasts our position previous to the war with that of Germany, and the contrast is in no respect to our credit as a commercial nation. It is clear that in the keen competition that existed for world markets we had allowed ourselves to become involved in methods that were the reverse of enterprising, and which were inferior to those of our competitors who realised that they had a long lee way to overcome. While we still had and have enormous commercial interests throughout the world, it is nevertheless a fact that we were by no means progressing, as were many of our competitors, notably the United States and Germany. The war has shown us the folly of our ways and has pointed out the remedies that must be applied. Germany has been no less foolish, for had she been content to continue on her path of commercial prosperity and not allowed herself to fall so entirely into the hands of the Prussian military fanatics nothing probably—particularly as she was so thoroughly unscrupulous in her methods—would have prevented her from becoming the greatest commercial nation in the world. The war therefore has saved the British Empire and those freedom loving nations allied to us and will ultimately bring to ruin those who sought to dominate the world by force.

Mentioned in Despatches.

Friends of Major F. G. Payne, D.S.O., will be interested to hear that he has again been mentioned in despatches and also has won the Belgian Croix de Guerre. His division had the distinction of a special order of the day issued by the Commander-in-Chief after the heavy fighting in April. Major Payne, who was formerly in the Electricity Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, is serving with the 10th Lincolnshire Regiment.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU MUST HAVE WRINKLES,
LET THEM BE JOY-LINES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow in the 64th birth-day of Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Telegraphic Interruption.
The Japanese telegraph lines to Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe are interrupted.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 22, amounted to 65,869 tons and the sales during the period, to 51,661 tons.

The Health Returns.
During yesterday there were notified two non-fatal cases of plague and one fatal occurrence of enteric, the sufferers being all Chinese. There were no cases of spotted fever.

A Returned Banisher.
A Chinese, who was banished for ten years in 1916, was arrested in Wan-chai last evening and was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning. Sentence of one year's hard labour and four hours stocks was passed.

An Offensive Phrase.
Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, two Chinese unfortunate were charged with trespassing within the lines of the 7th Punjab at Kowloon. During the hearing of the case one defendant used the phrase "Molo K'wei" ("Black-devil") when referring to an Indian, and his Worship told the woman, that if she were not careful she would be charged with using insulting language. After bearing the evidence, his Worship imposed a fine of \$50, or one month's hard labour;

Stonecutting without a Permit.
A Chinese contractor was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for cutting stones on a hillside without permission. It was stated by Mr. Sato, of the P. W. D., that defendant had permission to cut stones on Caroline Hill to the extent of fifty cubic feet. The permission expired in June, but blasting was still going on, and the extent allowed by the permit had been exceeded. A great deal of damage had been done to trees and the place was literally a quarry. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

Death Enquiry.

At the Police Court this afternoon, an enquiry was held into

the circumstances surrounding the death of a boatman named Chan Kiu. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, acting as Coroner, outlining the facts, said the body was recovered from the water as far back as May 9 this year. It was picked up close to Bay View Police Station and was in a very decomposed state. There was a bullet hole in the chest which looked as though the man had been shot. The deceased was wearing clothing at the time which had been identified as belonging to him.

Enquiries had been made into the case by the Police, but up to the present no arrests had been made.

Sir Robert Bredon was closely associated with the negotiations leading up to the Mukden Treaty of 1902, being a member of the Commission which consisted of Sheng Hsien-huai (Sheng Kang-pao), Lu Hsi-kwan and himself with Mr. F. E. Taylor, and Mr. A. E. Hippisley representing Chinese interests, and Sir Charles Dodgson, Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.L.E., and Mr. Henry Cockburn, O.B., representing British interests.

Sir Robert was present with his wife and daughter in the British Legation, Peking, during its siege and bombardment, and received the China medal and clasp. He was created C.M.G. in 1903, and K.C.M.G. early in 1904, and among other decorations that have been bestowed upon him are those of an Officer of the Legion of Honour (France) Commander of the Order of Olaf (Norway), Second-class Sacred Treasure (Japan), Grand Cross Order of St. Stanislaus (Russia), Second Class Crown of Prussia with star, Second-class Rising Sun (Japan), Grand Cross Order of

the Order of the Sun (Peru), and the Order of the Sun (Bolivia). He was also a member of the Peking Club and of the Junior United Service Club, London. He was Chairman of Committee of the Shanghai Club in 1901-2 and was Chairman of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club about the same time.

To his widow, and his daughter, who married Mr. C. H. Lear of the Salt Gabelle, now in Peking, the deepest sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

LATE SIR ROBERT BREDON.

His Career in China.

It was with feelings of very deep regret that the news was received by his many friends in Shanghai of the death of Sir Robert Bredon, K.C.M.G., which had occurred in Peking at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, says the N. C. Daily Daily of July 5.

The news was not unexpected owing to the fact that telegraphic information had been received here on Tuesday to the effect that Sir Robert was very seriously ill. From his long connection with the Chinese Maritime Customs services, in the most important positions, Sir Robert Bredon was probably one of the best known men in China from Peking to Canton.

The eldest son of the late Dr. Alexander Bredon, M.D., and born at Portadown, Ireland, on February 4, 1846, it was originally intended that he should follow his father in the medical profession, but although he obtained first place in the examination for the Army Medical Staff, first place in the final examination for students at Netley Hospital, as well as taking the degrees of M.A., M.B. and M.Ch., University of Dublin, in 1866, he resigned his commission as Surgeon in H. M. 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment of Foot after six years of service to join the Chinese Maritime Customs and on September 1, 1873, was appointed Chief Secretary in Peking to the Inspector-General, the late Sir Robert Hart.

This post he held until June 10, 1875, when he was appointed Commissioner Officiating at Chefoo, holding this office at Chefoo, Ningpo, Canton and Peking, in rotation, until on August 5, 1878, under arrangement with the Tsungli Yamen he was made Chief Secretary in joint charge of the Inspectorate. On August 31 of that year he was Chief Secretary in sole charge of the Inspectorate, and was Chief Secretary until October 31, 1897.

In the meantime, on September 3, 1879, Mr. Bredon was married to Miss L. V. Banks, youngest daughter of Thomas Crane Banks, of San Francisco. On his return to China from three months' leave he became Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, and with intervals of leave (in 1882, 1885, 1887, 1890 and 1891) held this position until September 3, 1891, when he was transferred to Shanghai, where he remained until March 31, 1893. Mr. Bredon again became Chief Secretary in Peking in that year, and in 1898 was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Customs.

From 1898 to 1910, inclusive, he was Acting Inspector-General of Customs, with the rank of Provincial Lieutenant-Governor, in the absence of Sir Robert Hart.

In April 1910, he vacated this position on being appointed to the Shuiwuchu (Chinese Board of Customs) which had been established by an Imperial Decree of May 9, 1908, but the post on the Shuiwuchu was merely a convenient means of withdrawal from the service, in the usual Chinese fashion and Sir Robert never did any work in connection with it.

Sir Robert Bredon was closely associated with the negotiations leading up to the Mukden Treaty of 1902, being a member of the Commission which consisted of Sheng Hsien-huai (Sheng Kang-pao), Lu Hsi-kwan and himself with Mr. F. E. Taylor, and Mr. A. E. Hippisley representing Chinese interests, and Sir Charles Dodgson, Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.L.E., and Mr. Henry Cockburn, O.B., representing British interests.

Sir Robert was present with his wife and daughter in the British Legation, Peking, during its siege and bombardment, and received the China medal and clasp. He was created C.M.G. in 1903, and K.C.M.G. early in 1904, and among other decorations that have been bestowed upon him are those of an Officer of the Legion of Honour (France) Commander of the Order of Olaf (Norway), Second-class Sacred Treasure (Japan), Grand Cross Order of St. Stanislaus (Russia), Second Class Crown of Prussia with star, Second-class Rising Sun (Japan), Grand Cross Order of

HOTEL KEEPERS SUMMONED.

Unlicensed Billiard Tables.

Mr. F. Reichmann, the manager of the Grand Hotel, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for having on his premises a billiard table without a licence.

Sergeant Field stated that the defendant's licence expired in August, 1916, and he had been warned to renew it. The fee would have been \$100.

The defendant admitted the offence, saying he was sorry that he had not renewed the licence.

His Worship pointed out that the Government had lost \$100. The fine under the Ordinance was \$25, and that was the fine that would be imposed.

Mr. Chopard, the manager of the Astor House Hotel, was summoned in respect of two billiard tables.

Sergeant Field stated that the licence in this case had expired in 1913.

Defendant, who said he only became manager of the Hotel at the beginning of last year, was fined \$25.

There was another summons against Mr. Reichmann, of the Grand Hotel, this being brought by the Public Work Department, for failing to pull down a verandah of the Hotel when told to do so.

Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., stated that he served a notice requiring the verandah to be pulled down, as it had been deemed to be unsafe. No attention was paid to this and a further notice was served on June 28 requiring the verandah to be pulled down in twenty-four hours. It was only when the summons was served that the work was commenced.

Defendant stated that notice was served on his clerk, who told defendant nothing about it. The first he knew of the matter was when he saw Mr. Edwards' Work was immediately started and was now nearly finished.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, ordering the money to be collected from the clerk, whose fault he thought it was.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets help bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 80 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Francis Joseph of Austria, Commander First-class Dannebrog (Denmark), and Civil Bank First-class, with red button, in China. His writings comprise various papers in Customs publications on Chinese railway and financial questions, including some in Chinese.

Sir Robert was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Shanghai Country Club and the Shanghai Race Club, the flags of which were at half mast as a mark of respect. He was also a member of the Peking Club and of the Junior United Service Club, London. He was Chairman of Committee of the Shanghai Club in 1901-2 and was Chairman of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club about the same time.

To his widow, and his daughter, who married Mr. C. H. Lear of the Salt Gabelle, now in Peking, the deepest sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Rag-made paper has excellent lasting qualities, and the paper produced from linen and cotton rag, which was dug up by Sir Aurel Stein from a cemetery in Central Asia and which could safely be ascribed to the fifth or sixth century of our era, was, he asserts, as fresh and crisp as if made only the other day. Inferior substitutes for rag were introduced about half a century ago in the sixties, and books printed before this decade are all right in the matter of their preservation.

But those published during the past half century, being mostly printed on inferior rag, substitutes, would deteriorate and not last long. In India we have also to consider the effect of the climate on paper deterioration, and even the best rag-made paper does not last as long here as in colder climates.

Hence the paper made in our generation from rag substitutes will succumb much sooner here than in northern latitudes. The whole subject concerns libraries and much more the Government closely, and we trust its discussion will bear practical fruit in the latter using for its valuable permanent records only the best rag-made paper.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The new-comer behind the lines in France soon begins to notice that our transport companies have every one of their vehicles named upon a distinct plan. One company, for instance, has on each of its lorries the native town of the driver prefixed by the words "Pride of" painted conspicuously on the canopy.

If one happens to see this particular company "on the move" one is provided with a singular illustration of how our drivers hail from all parts of the kingdom, as "Pride of Sheffield," "Pride of Falkirk," "Pride of Belfast," "Pride of Notting Hill," &c., follow each other in rapid succession. Another company has each of its lorries named after the works of Charles Dickens. One wonders what that illustrious author would say were he to see "Little Nell" being towed home by "David Copperfield," or "Mr. Micawber" stuck fast in the mud, and "Urbis Heep" worming its way in and out of jumbies, transport wagons, the very reverse of "so very amble."

The palm for apt (or the reverse) nomenclature must, however, be awarded to the drivers whose lot it is to take charge of "caterpillar." Almost without exception each caterpillar is named, the following being typical examples: "The Silent Knight," "Coming Along," "Creeping Lizzie," "Old Leather Guts," "Art-a-Ma," "Fiddling Tom." Many manufacturers have their trade name stamped on the radiator, and one frequently notices instances where drivers have not been slow to take advantage of this, and by ingeniously erasing certain letters have bestowed more or less apposite names on their cars. Thus, by painting over the first and last letters "Karrer" becomes "Arrie," and with a slight alteration "Commer Car" is turned into "Comme ca." There is one omn

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued today by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:-

Strength.
No. 971 Spr. A. E. Godfrey, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, to join H. M. Regular Forces, dated 8.7.18.

Appointment.
No. 559 Pte. G. C. Buchanan, is appointed Lance Corporal, dated 11.7.18.

Transfer.
No. 479 Corporal J. A. Lyon is transferred from No 7 to No. 5 Platoon, No. 3 Section.

Leave.
No. 471 Sergt. A. G. Graham, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18, No. 755 Pte. R. T. Barton and No. 770 Pte. J. A. Ridgway are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18.

Pte. J. C. Clark, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave on Medical Grounds, from 13.8.18. Pte. D. McMurray, "B" Company, is granted 12 months' leave, on urgent business, from 10.7.18.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:-

Parades at Belchers Battery:-
Monday, 16th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Fall drill.

Thursday, 18th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 19th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Fall drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:-

12th to 19th July:-

E. L. Manning. Nightly.— Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricans at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Captain Russell; Lyseman, Captain James; Stonemasons; 2nd Lieut Brown.

Instructions for "higher ratings" and N. C. O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/- examination). Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N. C. O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Ovendene and Parsons B.E. and Sergt. Day H. K. B.C. Class 3, at Lyseman at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, R. E. and Sergt. Williams, H. K. D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyseman from 15th to 31st July, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Orders.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan, state:-

"A" COMPANY.
Monday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground, T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 19th July.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground, T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon, will parade during the week for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummy. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Instruction in T.E.T.

Thursday, 18th July.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Oberley and Meade, Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board state:-

Wednesday, 17th July.—6 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier, Saturday, 20th July.—1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections. Fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sui Wan.

THE SHANGHAI "WHEEL."

Its Evil Influences Condemned.

Commenting on the case of Sergt. Y. H. Tait, of the Shanghai Police, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for fraudulent conversion of monies belonging to the Shanghai Police Rifle Club, the N. C. Daily News says:- Whether the prisoner's unhappy position was directly due to the "Wheel" (as he himself denied), or only indirectly, is immaterial. As Sir Haviland pointed out, there has been no lack of cases before the Supreme Court immediately due to the vicious influence of this plague spot. Nor indeed can the evil it does be defined by what actually results in crime. It is probably news to many readers that the mere act of playing roulette is illegal for British subjects and punishable with a heavy fine. But the fact clearly indicates how well the essentially debasing effect of such gambling is recognised by our laws.

Some twelve months have passed since public attention was drawn to the urgent need of taking drastic measures to close the "Wheel" by a series of articles in this paper. What has happened?

A fresh impetus was given to the representations made from time to time to the Chinese authorities, various measures were canvassed and either rejected or proved fruitless, and the "Wheel"

went on spinning as merrily as ever. Rather more so indeed, for a large casino has, we believe, been added to the buildings existing a year ago and there are rumours of yet further extensions all on the most luxurious scale.

It looks as if the proprietors were quite sure of their position, as indeed they may well be, with

the large subventions which they can afford to pay in the right Chinese quarters and, it is to be feared, do pay, or they would scarcely have flourished so long.

Emphasis may be laid upon the Judge's observations on the responsibility of those who, though well knowing better, visit the "Wheel" either for an occasional "flatter," or as the saying is, "just to see what it is like." The effect of their bad example is far more than they can calculate. The bulk of the "Wheel's" winnings are probably drawn from the pockets of those who can in no sense afford to gamble, who are led on to sign odds and thus drawn into a net from which they cannot escape. How many of these first visited the "Wheel" because "So-and-so sees no harm in it," can only be guessed. Good results might also come from the heads of firms making it clearly understood that instant dismissal would fall on any employee who was seen in the casino. But until the "Wheel" itself is closed, it is to be feared that these suggestions would be no more than palliatives. It is sincerely to be hoped that Peking may be moved to take the desired action.

Tuesday, 16th July.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress as above.

Wednesday, 17th July.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress as above.

Friday, 19th July.—7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters. MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 18th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 16th July.—5.30 p.m. All recruits who have not yet fired, at Kennedy Road Range, Grappling Dress, Drill order without rifles. Sergt. Edmonds and Meade, will attend.

Friday, 19th July.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Oberley and Meade, Dress, Drill order.

Machine Gun Company.

Monday, 16th July.—6.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

GENERAL FOCH.

An Appreciation of the Man and His Work.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:-

The Allies have at long last agreed to a Generalissimo in France. The difficulties which loomed large in the way of this step have disappeared in the stress of battle. Yet they were and are very real difficulties. They have been stated frequently, but if General Foch is to receive the support which he requires to enable him to bear the great burdens which rest on his shoulders, it is as well that they should be restated and understood.

While the Allies were attacking they could choose their own time and place for battle. They had, in fact, the initiative and with that were at least immune from disaster. If their efforts were less completely successful than they might have been with greater co-operation, no real crisis was produced to make necessities triumph over inconveniences. It is one of the great advantages of offence that, unless the enemy is able and ready to turn to attack at the right moment, failure may be expensive, but is rarely disastrous.

Failure in defence, on the other hand, usually brings with it at once the most unpleasant consequences. So it came about that the Allies were able to rub along more or less successfully without a unified command until the collapse of Russia brought the great mass of the German army to the West, and with it very real dangers to be met.

Attempts at compromise were tried and the Versailles Executive Board was set up, but command by committee failed, as it always has and always will fail in war.

A military committee is no different in its psychology from the committees of the business and political world. It means discussion, delay, and compromise, when decision, promptness and determination are vital.

In the critical days of the end of March the need for these latter became so urgent that we Allies accomplished in haste what with more foresight and with better effect we might have established at leisure, and appointed a Supreme Commander.

Now the Commander-in-Chief of a homogeneous national army exercises his authority under established and well-recognised conditions of discipline.

If he is dissatisfied with a subordinate he has power to dismiss him, but where the generalissimo is of another nation this cannot hold.

We cannot conceive of Foch dismissing Haig or Plumer or Rawlinson. He has, therefore,

to rely on his personality and the soundness of his judgment, and not on rule of precedent, to make his authority felt. And there are greater difficulties even than this.

The possibility of failure has to be faced in war. Our generals are responsible to the Cabinet, who in turn is responsible to Parliament and the People for the conduct of the war.

Parliament and People have no authority over Foch. In

time of stress tempers are irritable, nerves are strained, and there is a natural desire to call someone to account. We cannot call to account an Allied general whom we have agreed to place in command. Then, again, it is easy and tempting to suggest, particularly in circumstances such as the present, that a foreign general is prone to ask too much of our troops. We see our huge casualty lists and read that our armies are bearing the brunt of the fighting, and it is natural to ask why do not the French do more? Of Foch's strategy I shall have a word to say later but I ask my readers to remember that the German blow was designed to fall upon us, that the French reserves were at first to the south of the battlefield, and therefore naturally came up last, and that his task is, while giving us such support as is necessary, to watch the enemy's reserves and to nurse his own.

Foch assumed his functions in

very critical days—The battle was

at its height, the enemy threatened to cover the French and British

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

Plea For Japanese Action.

New York, June 17.—The New York Times, in a leading article published this morning, says:-

Is it the intention of Germany's foes, or some of the short-sighted ones, to force Japan into the arms of Germany?—not that they can do it, but it seems to be their intention to try if they can.

If not why do they show this insulting suspicion of Japanese motives and why, above all, is there this hesitation to intervene in Siberia for fear

Japan might not play fair after furnishing the majority of the troops for the expedition?—for that is the reason for the hesitation, from which, we are glad to see, some of them, especially the commonwealth nation which is in alliance with France, are entirely free. What is Japan fighting for?

For quiet Asia. She wants no quarrelsome neighbour. It was for this reason that Japan made an alliance with Britain. She was in deadly fear of Russia—the Russia of the Tsar. The Tsar of the Tsar has gone, but what shall that profit Japan if now Russia is made immensely more quarrelsome by a new Tsar, who was born in Berlin and whose name is Wilhelm, glaring at her cut of the window of Vladivostock.

The paper then goes on to recite how Germany was responsible for the anti-Japanese feeling in America since the Russo-Japanese war, and continues:

Japan has been taking notes ever since her entrance into the family of nations and has shown a scrupulous fidelity to her treaty obligations. There has never been a "scrap of paper" in Japan's history. She would have to be tempted above the power of man in order to go back on this record. Is that any reason why we should be forcing temptation on her? Germany, we may be sure, is not making such an error.

Germany has been busy with her propaganda in Japan, telling her that self-preservation is the first law of nature, that Germany is foreordained to be her neighbour and that, apart from the wisdom of making terms with a foreordained neighbour, it is far too late to take action.

It takes all Bushido to withstand such arguments as these and we will not give Japan any help. Instead we are helping the German propaganda with might and main.

Time is passing and we are sowing away our day of grace.

Are we to make up our minds at last to trust Japan—to join hands with Semenov in renewing Siberia and putting a safety zone between German rule in Russia and Japan, and are we to make up our minds only to find as usual that we are too late?

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
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Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

Conditions at 1 P.M. yesterday indicated by a symbol in parentheses N.W. and longitude 119° E. at the rate of 12 miles per hour.

Estimated population in millions and hours per day.

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THE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S SITTING.

Messrs. Dodwell and Company's Cases.

The Tribunal again sat this afternoon, when the following were among the cases dealt with:

Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. G. Morton Smith

1. T. C. Nixon.

3. F. Syme-Thomson.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. W. Stone and E. Grant Smith.

Mr. Morton Smith appeared for the firm.

The Chairman said the Tribunal understood the firm carried on a business of shipping and general merchants, and it was put to the Tribunal that the firm was serving both Imperial interests and the essential interests of the Colony. The pre-war staff was 12 Europeans and six Portuguese. Now the European staff is seven, including Mr. Dodwell, and the Portuguese staff has been increased to six.

Mr. Morton Smith said that five men had left the Hongkong office for active service.

The Chairman:—The firm asks for absolute exemption for all three men before the Tribunal?—Yes.

In the case of Mr. Morton Smith, 38, married, the Chairman said the Tribunal understood that he was sub-manager and when Mr. Dodwell was away he was in charge of the business. He attended particularly to the shipping business.

Mr. Dixon, 28, single, was in the book-keeping department.

The Chairman:—It is understood that you have no shipping control accounts to deal with, only certain Japanese ships you are acting for?—That is so.

The Chairman:—Mr. Syme Thompson, 31, and single—he is in the import and export and insurance department. Both are very reduced owing to the war?—To a certain extent, yes. The insurance referred to is in the form of agencies to Home companies. Mr. Grant-Smith does not assist in this department.

Mr. Morton Smith, in answer to a query, said that the piece goods which were dealt in were mainly from Manchester and Home generally, and some small silk from France. They had dealt in flour from America, but they could not get it now. This department dealt with sundries generally.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Morton Smith said that Mr. Dodwell was at present away.

The Chairman:—The firm is able to get along without one man?—We might do for a month or two, but it is a different matter to going along indefinitely.

The Chairman:—You are managers for the Union Water Boat Company and the United Asbestos Company?—Yes.

Is there anyone in those departments who could assist in your office?—I do not think so.

We have reduced our staff to the minimum we can carry on with. The assistants we have left have been with us many years without any change. We only have one European in each department.

Major Morgan applied for non-exemption in the case of two. He presumed that when Mr. Dodwell came back he would be within military age and that he would in due course come before the Tribunal. He presumed also that being the head of the firm he would be given exemption.

The Tribunal considered the case and later announced that Mr. Syme Thompson would be given three months' exemption. The case of Mr. Morton Smith and Mr. Nixon would be exempted for the time being.

Messrs. Wm. Powell and Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. E. W. White.

2. J. C. Finch.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. Overy and O. Stuart.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman intimated that before the war there were eight European men and three ladies, one Portuguese and eight Others in the shop. The staff was now reduced to six European men and three ladies. The Tribunal understood that this reduction was not caused by any men going on military service. Mr. White is 38 and married. He is in the house and ship furnishing departments. The firm asked for the exemption of Mr. White.

Mr. Lewis said that in this department the firm did a big business and regarded it being in the Imperial or essential interests of the Colony he might point out that ships which were built here besides some of those that came in were furnished by the firm. As an instance, the firm had furnished the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia and they had been asked to tender for a big job now. He contended that passenger ships could not go to sea unless they were furnished.

The Chairman said that in the case of Mr. Finch he was 26 and single. He is a salesman in the drapery department. The Tribunal understood that the firm did not ask for exemption in this case except for a short time while alterations in the establishment are being made.

Mr. Lewis:—That is so. I am asked to say that the firm can ill-spare him and they do not want to lose him.

Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in both cases.

After the cases had been considered, the Chairman announced that Mr. Finch would be granted no exemption and Mr. White three months.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

The following are medically fit:

1. M. F. Murray

2. L. C. Robinson

3. P. T. Chilvers

4. C. P. Templeton

5. A. E. Cherry

6. J. S. Jennings

The following men of military age from this company have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. A. Baxter and N. E. Kent.

The Tribunal decided to exempt all the men.

The "Hongkong Telegraph."

The following is medically fit:

—A. Morley.

The following men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service:—A. Hicks and C. M. Wilson.

Mr. Morley was passed for service.

Messrs. Brewer and Co.

The following is medically fit:

—N. L. Brewer.

No men of military age have been rejected as unfit for service from this firm.

Three months' exemption was granted.

Belgian Minister To China.

Monsieur Paul May, the Belgian Minister to China, left for Tientsin on the 28th ult.

Railway Collision.

A collision occurred on the Tientsin-Pukow Line on the 22nd ult. at 1 a.m. at Sakau Station, on the border of Shantung and Chekiang Provinces, between the 35th Down Goods train and the 4th Up Passengers train. A great number of passengers, it is stated, were injured. The track coolies committed suicide, apparently imitating the recent action of two sidesmen in Japan who considered themselves blameless for a somewhat similar railway fatality.—*Peking Leader*.

Important Shanghai Trial.

The case against the three Portuguese citizens (J. L. Carneiro, L. Lemos and R. P. Carneiro), who were arrested some time ago in connection with the big Shanghai share frauds, will be held in the Portuguese Consular Court on the 15th inst. In the case of J. M. Baptista, who is charged with embezzling funds belonging to the American Trading Co., and who is now in custody in Japan, the Japanese authorities have granted extradition. Baptista will probably arrive here next week in custody of a S. M. Detective, says the Shanghai Mercury of July 8.

IN THE NEAR EAST.

American Women's Work for the Armenians.

Nora Walb, Secretary of the American Committee, Armenian and Syrian Relief, writes as follows:—

We are living in an age of heroism. Deeds that would have staggered the imagination a few months ago are accepted as ordinary and commonplace. The laying down of life for a principle is no longer an idealistic belief; it is a reality. Men and women the world over are giving of their "all" to make the world safe for the coming generations.

In no section of the world has such a price been paid for an ideal as the Christian peoples of the Near East have paid for the right to keep alive Christianity.

During the past year I have surveyed the Near East from the Russian Caucasus, through Turkey, Persia, Palestine and south to Port Said, in Egypt. Through my hands has passed almost every letter and cablegram that has come out of this section of the world to America. Before the terrible suffering of these people, the martyrdom of Belgium, the bleeding of Poland pale.

In no other section of the world has so much been demanded of women. American women, whether travellers, teachers, missionaries, or wives of ambassadors and consuls in this Country at the outbreak of the war, have come nobly to the aid of the native Armenian, Syrian, and Greek women, and hand in hand the East and West have met to grapple with the situation, while our American soldiers have been hastened to the front to make the world safe for democracy.

While Germany was trying her Kultur upon defenceless Belgium and valiant France on the western front, she was at the same time grasping the Turk by the throat on the east with her mailed fist and driving the misguided Moslem on to deeds which she in her own professed Christianity dared not commit.

"Women and children first" has been the chivalrous maxim of the past three centuries. "Women and children first in suffering" has been the word in the Near East, where the sands of the desert of Der-EI Zor are strewn with the slacking bones of the victims of deportations and the snows of the Caucasian passes are stained with the blood of helpless women and children.

Above all, and out of this reign of terror in Turkey, in now liberated Palestine, in struggling Persia, and in Mesopotamia have risen women whose names belong with the heroines of our age:

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, who from the door of the Consulate in Constantinople offered food to dying Armenian women and children, who bound up their wounds and went day after day with her husband to do what she could for these afflicted people before the breaking of diplomatic relations with America.

Miss Mary Louise Holmes, author of that charming Syrian romance, "Who Follows in Their Train," who has lived to see her beloved adopted country a land of desolation and waste, and to cable to America: "Women and children are dying in the Lebanon region at the rate of one thousand a day. The suffering from starvation and deportation is indescribable."

Miss Mary Louise Graham, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, stationed at Siva, in Turkey, who secured permission to accompany her mission girls on their way into exile. At Malatia she was forced to leave the 200 exiles, whom she had so heroically defended, and from whom no word has as yet been received.

Mrs. Henry Biggs, wife of the former president of the American College at Harpoort, gave her life while working for the destitute peoples in the region of Harpoort: Mrs. Clarence Usher died of typhus after the siege of Van, where she and her husband had cared for hundreds of wounded.

American women have remained at their posts, braving inde-

cible dangers, for the sake of the girls under their protection.

But, after all is told, it is the Armenian and Syrian women who have suffered most and who have given most. The Turk, in his ruthless onslaught against the very people who were the backbone of the nation—the Armenian and Syrian Christians—was believed that the only way to rid the land of these peoples who profess Christianity, and are pro-Ally in sympathy, is to assimilate them into Moslemism or to wipe out completely the women and children.

Women of wealth and culture and refinement met a like fate. Women educated in France, in England, in America, accustomed to ease and luxury, have been forced to leave everything behind them and take to the road, driven on before arrogant Russians armed with whips, driven across desert and mountain, without food, stripped of their clothing, the common prey of the garrisons, after the officers had taken their pick.

No respect has been paid to age or condition. Women with gray hair have been killed with the bayonet while men laughed, have been left to die by the roadside; babies tossed from bayonet to bayonet as sport for the tormentors. Women in childbirth have been driven on until they dropped dead by the roadside.

All of this has left undaunted the spirit of the wonderful womanhood of these Eastern women. Offered safety and protection if they would become Moslems, they have kept resolutely to their faith, preferring to die rather than to renounce their religion or betray their people.

It is true that many of these women have gone into harems. A member of our Consulate service told me yesterday that he personally had seen girls sold at auction for anything from eighty cents to two dollars in more than one city within the Turkish Empire.

Dr. Frederick W. MacCallum,

who had charge of the relief work for the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in the Russian Caucasus, home on a short visit, has told me how

when the Russian troops advanced to Trebizond and Van he sent out relief workers to buy back Christian women from Moslems, and purchased their freedom for a dollar apiece.

The thing that I marvel at is

the wondrous poise of these women. How have they kept their sanity?

They, like our men in the trenches, must be brought very close to some great superhuman power by their suffering. Their wonderful mother love is unshaken. Women have carried their children for months and months, foraging for food, biding them in the snow to keep them warm, and finally reached relief stations. Women who have wandered two and a half years reached Cassarea last week, some of them carrying children born on the road. Other women, who have seen their own children butchered or die of starvation, have taken up another woman's child and carried it to safety, when their own arms were empty.

Two million women, according to a recent conservative estimate, have found safety within relief stations established throughout the Russian Caucasus, Persia, and Mesopotamia by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Metropolitan Tower, New York. These women, now that they have reached a safe haven, have not been content to sit down and mourn over their losses; with eager hands they have reached out for work, and are busy carding and spinning and weaving raw cotton and wool into cloth and fashioning it into garments for the 400,000 orphan children in the various camps, and making uniforms for the soldiers. These hands are busy from morning until night furnishing garments, preparing food, caring for the sick.

From every class and every circumstance in life they are doing their utmost to help. Side by side with them, all working and looking forward to the coming peace, when the world will be a safe dwelling place for women and children, are American women, braving the dangers of war and of pestilence.

Austria's Bread Ration.

The New Austrian bread ration of 90 grammes is equivalent to about three ounces.

Surely a new internationalism is coming out of our age of heroism, for East and West, despite their differences, have joined hands in a common trust and a common sorrow.

MORALITY AND MONEY. GRUBBING.

Japanese Youths and Commercial Careers.

Mention has been made of the large number of teachers deserting their profession for the more lucrative employment offered by business houses, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Now it appears that the number of Japanese youths aspiring to scholastic and even military honours is showing a marked decrease.

In consequence of the remarkable progress in economic circles since the outbreak of war, says the *Chugai Shoggo*, the demand for promising youths has correspondingly increased in the industrial and commercial world. This has led to a marked disinclination among graduates with honours from the Engineering Colleges in the Imperial Universities to accept positions as Assistant Professors with their alma mater. This state of affairs may be highly satisfactory from the viewpoint of industrial development, but is certainly discouraging from that of scientific progress.

It is the custom of the Imperial Universities, the Tokyo journal proceeds, to appoint Assistant Professors from among graduates with superior scholastic attainments, and consequently such positions used to be greatly coveted.

That such an honourable position has now lost much of its former attraction in the eyes of the graduates is, of course, because better opportunities are offered them elsewhere. Although the Tokyo paper thinks little for the moral culture of these young men in attaching paramount importance to a question of remuneration in choosing their future profession, such a tendency must be accepted as inevitable in the present condition of Japanese society, where materialism has such a powerful hold.

In order to induce capable young men with a bright scholastic future to accept positions as Assistant Professors, and make them contribute to the future progress of scientific work, it is important that their treatment in the Universities should be improved, at the same time giving closer attention to the moral training of students in the higher educational institutions.

Another—and still more deplorable—tendency, which according to the Tokyo journal inspired greater anxiety in our Tokyo contemporaries, is that the number of young men aspiring to military honour has shown a gradual decrease of late years. This tendency was especially marked this year in the decrease in the number of applicants to Military Academies and similar institutions. The Tokyo journal attributes this state of things partly to the fact that the horrors of the war now raged have led parents to detect the idea of their sons entering upon military or naval careers, but more largely to the prevalence among the rising generation generally of a strong inclination to materialism.

The *Chugai Shoggo* grieves over this state of things as affecting the future welfare of the State. In this matter also the Tokyo journal urges the introduction of some improvement in the treatment of military and naval officers of lower grades.

A more effective step for bettering this regrettable situation is, in the view of the *Chugai Shoggo*, to improve the moral education of Japanese youth, so that the tendency to run after materialistic objects may be kept under proper restraint. While congratulating Japan on the great increase of her national wealth, thanks to the war situation, the Tokyo journal deplores the fact that economic prosperity has had the effect of demoralizing the sound ideas of the rising generation.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ABORTIVE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino.

The sensational revelations concerning the peace negotiations in 1917, of which a brief telegraphic summary appeared in our columns some little time ago, were contained in a dispatch to the *Manchester Guardian* from that journal's Paris correspondent, which appeared on May 14th. The correspondent says:

It is now possible to give an account somewhat more in detail of the demands made by President Poincaré in reply to the first letter of Emperor Charles. President Poincaré made these demands in the course of a conversation with Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, and there is no letter to the Prince from Poincaré in the *despatch*.

"A letter from Poincaré, in which the demands are mentioned, is addressed to Ribot and gives him an account of the conversation. I have not seen a copy of the letter but can say with perfect confidence that the following, although not perhaps an exact translation of the text, is an almost literally accurate rendering of the passage in question and an absolutely accurate statement of the demands.

"Prince Sixtus is commissioned to tell the Emperor in regard to the latter's declaration about Alsace-Lorraine that it is not a question for us of Alsace-Lorraine of 1871. What France asks for is the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 and 1790, with the Valley of the Saar, restitutions, reparations and indemnities and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine.

(The surrender of the Valley of the Saar, which flows from the Vosges into the Rhine through Rhenish Prussia, would give France a frontier about thirty-five miles beyond Metz.)

"I guarantee the accuracy of the terms of the demands as just given and am sure it will not be contested.

"I have obtained from a thoroughly trustworthy source the following additional information in regard to the negotiations of last year. Prince Sixtus not only made it a condition of the communication of Emperor Charles's letter to Poincaré that the latter should give his word of honour not to show it to anybody but Ribot, and never make public the fact of the Emperor's overtures, but also insisted on the extreme importance of secrecy. Any revelation, he said, might put the Emperor's life in danger, and would certainly put Austria more than ever under the domination of Germany. It would be disastrous both to the Emperor and to his country.

"After the interview with Poincaré, Sixtus paid two visits to England. Lloyd George at once recognised the importance of the Austrian proposals and advocated favourable consideration of them.

His view of the matter, which was the opposite of Poincaré's, led to a conflict of opinion between them. The *despatch* shows that Lloyd George advised a course which does credit to his diplomatic ability and political insight (I am quoting the opinion expressed to me by an authorised person). It would, he said in substance, be a mistake to let Austria and Italy discuss territorial questions that must be avoided, for it would inevitably result in the negotiations coming to nothing. The important thing was to beat Germany if she should prove uncompromising. If that end could be secured by means which seemed to present themselves, territorial questions could easily be settled afterwards.

"Unfortunately, however—I am still quoting the person already mentioned—when Lloyd George came to Paris his resolution seems to have been weakened and he allowed himself to be influenced by Poincaré and Ribot. Ultimately, when Sonnino offered uncompromising opposition to an agreement with Austria, Lloyd George acquiesced with reluctance as Ribot admitted in his statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

"The discussion at St. Jean de Maurienne, on April 19th, 1917, took place in rather unfortunate circumstances, since of the three men who discussed the Emperor's letter, only two had seen it, and

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Through Bills of Lading Prohibited in America.

The American Government has prohibited the issue of through railway-ocean bills of lading, according to a telegram received in Osaka on June 22. Hereafter it will be necessary to get separate bills of lading for land and sea transport. It is stated that this will considerably inconvenience traders in the Far East, especially those who have no offices or agencies in different parts of the United States. The reason for the prohibition is not stated but it is attributed to a desire to simplify the licence procedure and facilitate railway transport.

Chinese Cotton.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.'s weekly cotton market circular for July 4 states:—"While the past week cannot be said to have been an active one in so far as volume of business in the cotton trade is concerned, closing quotations show an advance of about Ths 1 per picul due to purchases made by Japanese exporters and local mills. Advances from the interior show a hardening tendency as the stocks of cotton in various hands are comparatively small and mills generally are about due to replenish their holdings, more especially if the yarn situation shows signs of improvement. In the circumstances, and after making due allowance for political contemp[...] the outlook for the near future seems more bright and with a likelihood of Japan being a heavy buyer on this market, we do not fear any serious decline from now on until the new crop is fully harvested. Tone of the market—Firm."

Post-War Textile Fashions.

At a meeting of the Bradford Textile Society on April 8, Mr. A. M. Chapman, a manufacturer, gave an address on "Fashions and Textile Fabrics." He stated that after the war there would be a very busy time in the textile trade, Germany, Japan, and the United States being probably Great Britain's chief competitors. France would exhibit great power of recovery because she would start with absolutely new plants, and the most up-to-date machinery. For some time past there had been a demand for materials of the serge and wool cheviot class, of medium weight, goods which could be worn winter and summer. As soon as the war was practicable, the speaker believed that there would be a complete change in the style of fabrics to fancy fabrics, and accordingly he advised those who had jacquard and box looms not to scrap them for plain looms. As soon as France could produce them, goods made from single twist, dry spun worsted yarns were certain to have a big sale, and he urged Bradford to take up the problem of their production.

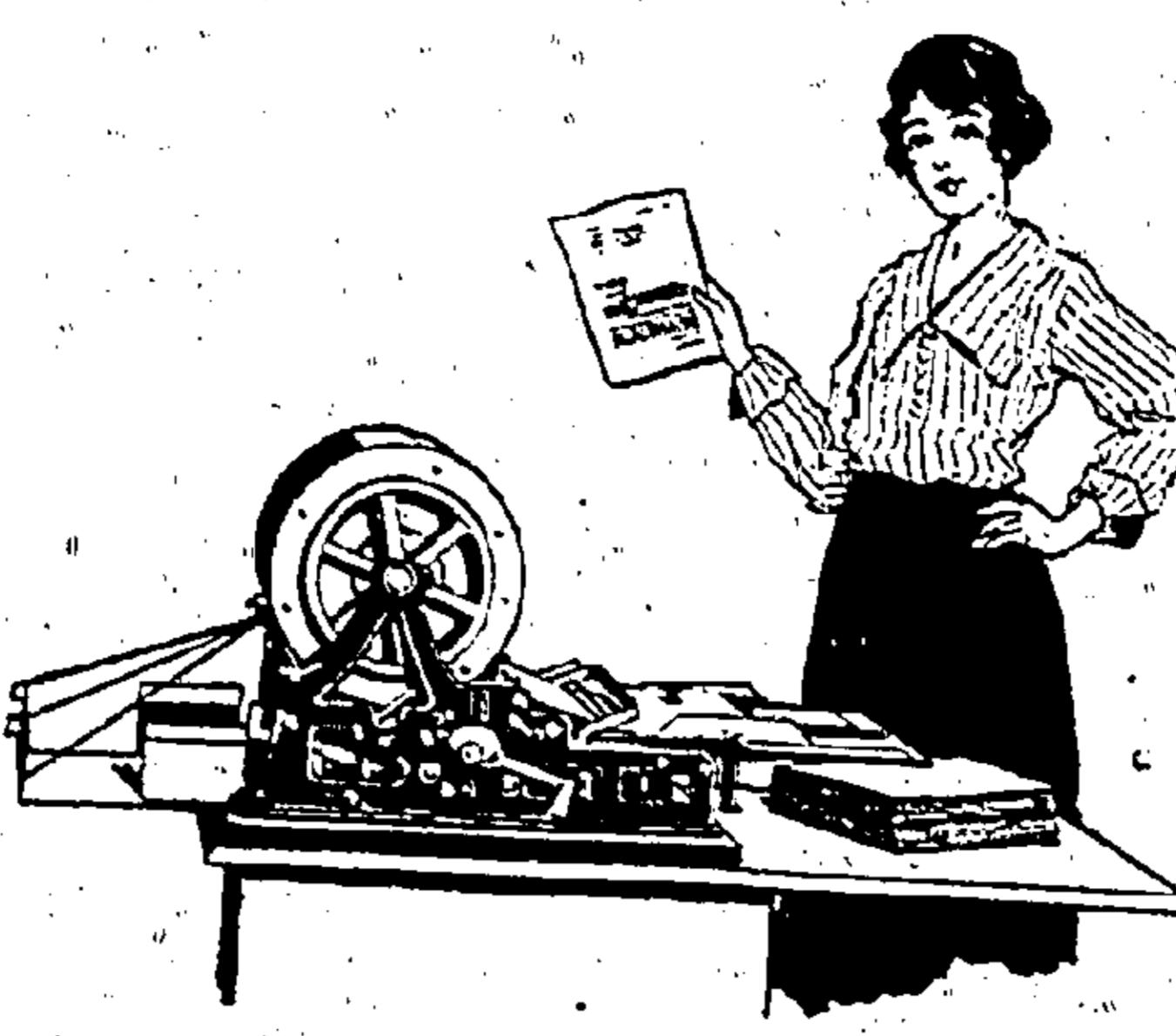
the third, Sonnino, did not even know of its existence, although he was of course informed of the nature of the proposals that had been made. As I have stated in a previous dispatch, Baron Sonnino saw the letter only in July 1917.

"After his two visits to England, Sixtus returned to Switzerland in order to transmit to Emperor Charles the result of his conversations. Although the views of the French and English representatives were not entirely in accord, Sixtus would seem to have considered the favourable reception given to the overtures in England as justifying him in making an optimistic report on the result of his mission.

The *despatch* contains a second letter from Emperor Charles in which he expresses his pleasure that there is substantial agreement between himself and the French and English Governments. He repeats the conviction that, provided the Allies will agree to reasonable terms, he will succeed in inducing Germany to accept them, but says that in the other event he, at any rate, will do so and there is no doubt he will be followed by the whole Valley of the Danube. The letter, I understand, makes it clear that the reasonable terms, in the Emperor's opinion, must not include any territorial demand on the part of France beyond Alsace-Lorraine as annexed in 1871."

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CAN A HUN BECOME A HAN?

A German's Effort in China.

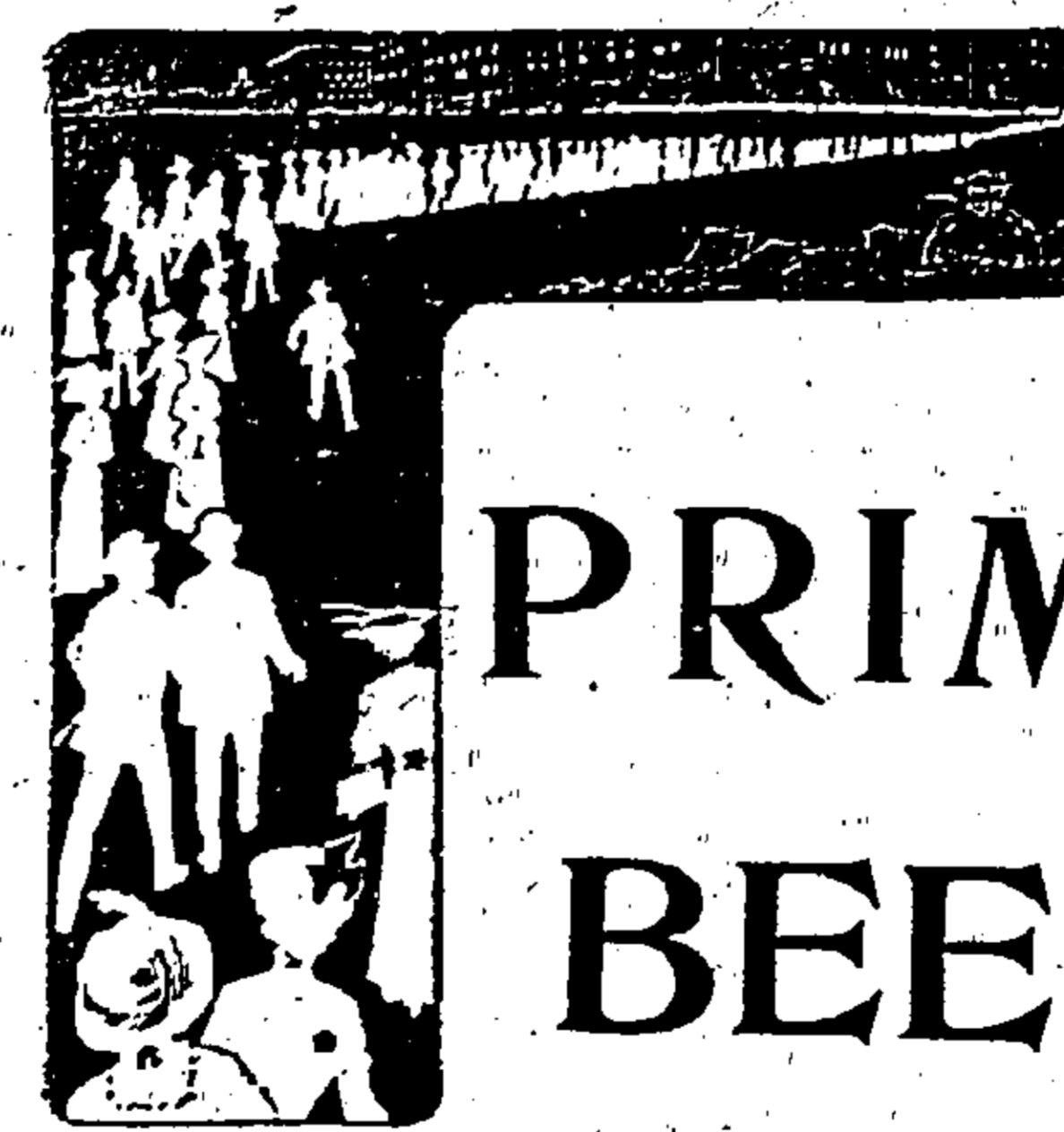
The *P. and T. Times* says:—We understand that the notorious Von Hannenken has recently been endeavouring to naturalise himself as a citizen of the Chinese Republic. Various reasons are given for this step, fear of deportation being among them. But we believe the truth to be that Von Hannenken is thoroughly disgusted with the barbarities practised by the German Government, and that he feels that the role of 1900 is now reversed, namely, that "the name of Germany has become known in such a manner in China that no German will ever again dare to look askance at a Chinese."

Von Hannenken, the Prussian, seeking Chinese naturalisation papers because he is ashamed of being a Han is an unexpected development. Anxious though he may be,

to acquire Chinese citizenship, it is scarcely to be supposed that the Chinese authorities will accept him as a son of Han. Should they be tempted to do so they might well be reminded of the German law under which a Han can naturalise in a foreign state without losing German citizenship, in other words can lawfully practise deceit upon the authorities of the country in which he seeks naturalisation: The fact that von Hannenken is ashamed of German atrocities may redound to his credit, as showing that he has a spark of conscience left, but it is no valid reason for allowing him to take out papers of Chinese citizenship in the midst of a great war.

We hope that the Chinese authorities will intimate in no uncertain terms that they would not consider von Hannenken an acquisition to the citizenship of their country at this juncture.

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Demand	3/4	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
30 d/s.	3/4%	4 m/s. France	4.68
50 d/s.	3/4%	6 m/s. France	4.73
4 m/s.	3/4%	Demand, Germany	—
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	Demand, New York	70%
T/T Singapore	142%	T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Japan	149%	T/T Calcutta	Nom.
T/T India	Nom.	Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.	Demand, Manila	159
T/T San Francisco & New York	79%	Demand, Singapore	142%
T/T Java	152	On Haiphong	11 1/2% prem.
T/T Marks	15%	On Saigon	11 1/2% prem.
T/T France	45%	On Bangkok	46%
Demand, Paris	45%	Sovereign	5.95 Nom
		Gold Lev., per oz.	45.20
		Bar Silver, per oz.	43.16
		Canton	43/16 dls.

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4 m/s. L/C	3/5%	4 m/s. D/P	\$100
4 m/s. L/C	3/5%	Hongkong 50 cts. sub.	par.
6 m/s. L/C	3/5%	"	10
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5%	"	5

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JOINT COUNT PRE	\$100
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Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.
Paid Up 22,500,000.
(3/5 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

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General Manager A. J. Petrone.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

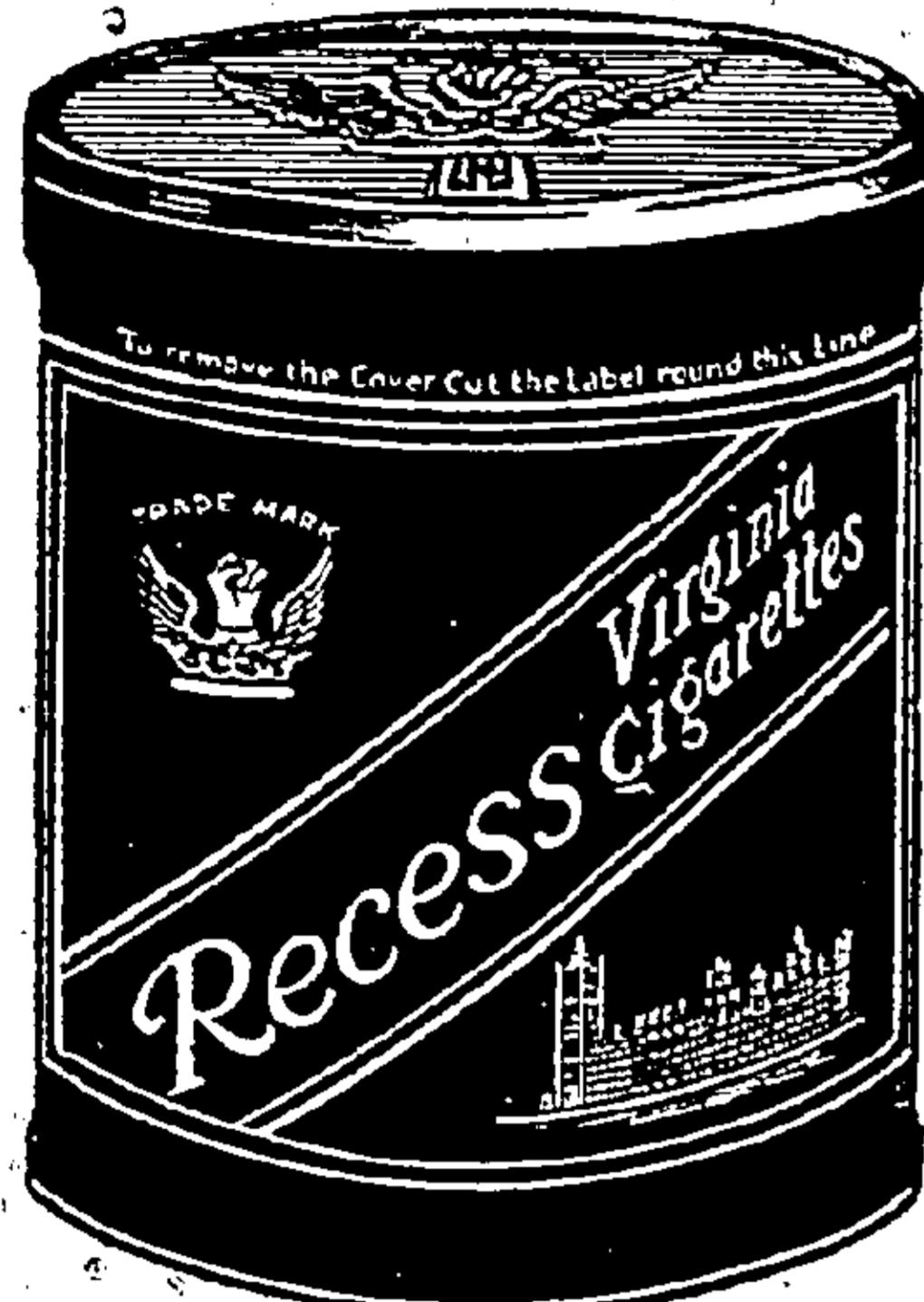
TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.
1.15 A.M.	1.15 A.M.	1.15 A.M.	1.15 A.M.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.
1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.
2.15 A.M.	2.15 A.M.	2.15 A.M.	2.15 A.M.
2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.
2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.
3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
3.15 A.M.	3.15 A.M.	3.15 A.M.	3.15 A.M.
3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.
3.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.
4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.
4.15 A.M.	4.15 A.M.	4.15 A.M.	4.15 A.M.
4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M	

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A
Large Size
Cigarette.



Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

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by



This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GOVERNMENT AS
TRADER.

An Unprofitable Deal in
Fertilizers.

The Government has become a vast trading establishment, the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Appropriation Account of the financial year 1916-17 is largely concerned with an examination of these transactions.

On the work of the Wheat Commission the Comptroller notes that some of the large wheat reserves had to be stored in unsuitable buildings, and that the probable loss under this head on the year's work was £2,000,000. With regard to the advance of £18,000,000 to the Australian Government, under a contract which provided that after December 31, 1917, risks of deterioration should be borne by the Commission, he recently inquired whether the actual condition of the large stocks in Australia had been ascertained. The only information obtained was that representatives of the Commission had gone to Australia to find out.

In September and October 1915 the Board of Agriculture bought 50,000 tons of unrefined nitrate of soda from shipment from South America, and then found that there was no means of shipping it. Six months later the market price had fallen by £22 a ton, and 14,500 tons were resold to the supplying firm at a loss of £21,075. To avoid a similar loss on the remainder it was decided to exchange it for refined nitrate to be taken over by the Ministry of Munitions. Afterwards to reduce the cost of storage 20,000 tons were sold back to the supplying firm at the current price. The net effect of these transactions was a loss of £35,575. The Ministry of Munitions also made a considerable but indefinite loss on their part of the bargain.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Initial Lot No.	Initial No. of Sub Lots.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).			Current in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upper Price.
			N.	E.	S.			
1	1	Conduit Road.	feet	feet	feet	4,045	£100	£1,000
		At present.	per acre	per acre	per acre			

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers, Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.,
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
TEL. 2080. HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(DUDDELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORIYA,
CERTIFIED MASSAGERS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN ROOMS
BY DRAWS.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Morocco in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 annas per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Alawz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.—Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs India advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Bagdad, Buna, Bura City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qulat Saleh, Suk-kah-Shaykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Alawz or Mohammerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

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